FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JUNE 1983

Al-Qadhdhafi Tour

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi returned to Libya after concluding his "working visit" to the YAR, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria as part of the "comprehensive pan-Arab mobilization to confront the Zionist death train," JANA reported on 11 June. In a cable to Saudi King Fahd broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed "full satisfaction" with the results of his 10 June talks with King Fahd, which laid a "sound foundation" for Arab action to confront Israel. The Saudi daily *Al-Bilad* likewise said the Fahd-Al-Qadhdhafi meeting was "full of constructive positive achievements," according to Jidda radio. The Libyan leader responded "positively" to Saudi requests that he refrain from interfering in Palestinian affairs and from helping the Fatah dissidents, Radio Monte Carlo said.

Col al-Qadhdhafi's subsequent talks with Jordan's King Husayn were aimed at clearing the atmosphere in the Arab world and establishing Arab solidarity through reconciling Syria with Jordan and Iraq and settling "marginal differences among brothers," the Amman daily *Ar-Ra'y* reported. However, the Libyan-Jordanian talks produced no positive improvement in relations between Jordan and Syria, the paper later revealed. Al-Qadhdhafi's talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad covered Arab affairs in light of the "imperialist-Zionist onslaught and the dangers inherent in the American-Israeli agreement intended to be imposed on Lebanon," Damascus radio reported. Syrian sources declined comment on speculation that Al-Qadhdhafi has offered to mediate between Jordan and Syria and had proposed the convocation of an Arab summit in Damascus, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat Tour — An Arab summit conference will be held shortly to discuss Middle East problems and contacts are under way to set the date and venue, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced at a 12 June press conference reported by Radio Monte Carlo. 'Arafat was speaking in Manama during a weekend of intensive diplomatic activity in which he visited the PDRY, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain for talks with PDRY Leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the amir of Kuwait, Saudi King Fahd, and the amir of Bahrain, according to Aden radio, KUNA, SPA, and WAKH.

During his visit to Kuwait, 'Arafat disclosed in a statement reported by KUNA that the PLO recently executed five Palestinians for attempting to assassinate Fatah officials Salah Khalaf and Khalil al-Wazir. While asserting that a meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi is "not open to discussion," 'Arafat welcomed the prospect of a suspension of PLO-Libyan propaganda exchanges. A Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary broadcast later the same day criticized Libya for attempting to split the Palestinian ranks. 'Arafat's subsequent talks with King Fahd dealt with the results of Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Saudi Arabia, according to Saudi court circles cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

In another development 'Arafat received another message on the Middle East situation from the Soviet leadership, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported.

Results of Khalaf Moscow Visit — Soviet officials have expressed their "absolute support" for the Syrian and Palestinian stand on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and approved plans for a unified front comprising Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese nationalists, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf declared in an interview with SANA. Citing the Kuwaiti Paper *Al-Hadaf*, MENA reported that during Khalaf's visit the Soviet Union agreed to supply the PLO with new weapons including SAM's, armored cars, and helicopters.

Israeli POW's — The PLO has decided to put its eight IDF POW's in solitary confinement in retaliation for the killing of three Palestinian detainees in Ansar camp by the Israelis, PLO deputy military commander Khalil Al-Wazir announced in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio on 11 June. Israeli security sources denied PLO allegations about the killing and maltreatment of Palestinian detainees, Jerusalem radio noted. One Ansar detainee was shot dead while trying to escape, the radio later announced.

Lebanon

Syrian Position — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim's statements that the United States will hold contacts with Syria on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement are part of the "desperate" U.S. and Lebanese attempts to deceive public opinion, conceal facts, and delude others into believing that the agreement has a chance to survive, Damascus radio affirmed in a 12 June commentary. Syria will not go back on its word, the radio said, and there will be no contacts with any side on the basis of the agreement. The reaffirmation of Syria's position followed a Voice of Lebanon radio report that Syria had agreed to receive a deputy of Secretary of State Shultz on 19 June. According to diplomatic sources cited by the radio, Syria informed Saudi Arabia that its conditions for starting negotiations with Lebanon on the withdrawal of Syrian forces include the establishment of security "positions," financial compensation, and Saudi pressure on the United States to discuss the Golan Heights issue with Israel.

Israeli Position, Comment — Israel is not contemplating a partial withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon despite recent IDF casualties and the Cabinet has unanimously agreed not to withdraw before "Peace for Galilee" and Israel's other objectives have been attained, the Israeli Cabinet secretary announced after the 12 June Cabinet meeting in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Defense Minister Moshe Arens said in an interview with the radio that while Israel anticipates U.S.-Syrian talks, the Israelis

should not be optimistic about any quick change in the Syrian position.

Security Situation — Three IDF soldiers were killed in a 10 June ambush near Tyre, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement carried by ITIM. Two more Israeli soldiers were wounded in a 12 June explosion in 'Alayh, according to Jerusalem radio. In a similar incident six Lebanese were wounded near Beirut when a car bomb "intended for the Israelis" exploded amid civilian traffic, Beirut radio reported on 11 June. The Lebanese National Resistance, which has claimed responsibility for many of the attacks on the IDF, stated that its fighters downed an Israeli helicopter with SAM's on 10 June, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. Monitored Israeli media did not mention any such incident.

In the Al-Biqa' valley "terrorists" twice fired from the Syrian-controled area at IDF vehicles and positions, ITIM reported on 12 June. While no one was hurt, the IDF attaches "great importance" to these incidents, ITIM said. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrians have introduced into Al-Biqa' SAM-6 missiles equipped with "additional devices that prevent distortion."

Syria

An "Arab people's conference" in Damascus approved an action program calling for strengthening the "struggle alliance" among Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese nationalist forces and urging support for the Lebanese national opposition and the armed Lebanese Nationalist Resistance, Damascus television reported on 11 June.

OAU Summit

The 19th OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa adopted a draft resolution on Western Sahara that urges Morocco and the Polisario to start direct negotiations to reach a cease-fire and make arrangements for a referendum, APS reported on 11 June. The motion called for a joint OAU-UN peacekeeping force to guarantee security during the referendum. Reacting to the resolution, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta announced that Morocco is willing to carry out a referendum without the withdrawal of Moroccan forces and administration, Rabat radio reported. While the resolution includes some of the basic principles which satisfy Morocco, he said, Morocco has reservations about some of the requirements of the resolution, which may contradict the Nairobi summit resolutions. Meanwhile, SDAR leader Mohamed Abdelaziz praised the summit resolution as an "important victory" for the Saharan people and announced that SDAR and Polisario support the immediate application of the summit resolution.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces halted a "limited" Iraqi offensive on 11 June on the southern front, destroying a "number" of tanks and cannon.

Iran Kordestan Operations — Security forces recently killed 100 "counterrevolutionaries" in a new offensive in the Mahabad-Bukan area, according to a revolution guards communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 12 June. Meanwhile, a Mojahedin-e Khalq communique published earlier in Paris claimed that Kurdish Democratic Party and Mojahedin-e Khalq fighters killed 105 revolution guards and destroyed 17 government vehicles in clashes from 23 May to 3 June, AFP reported.

Defections — A hijacked Iranian helicopter made an emergency landing at Bahrain airport on 11 June, the second such incident in recent days, the Manama paper *Gulf Daily News* reported.

Afghanistan

Following 2 days of talks with his Soviet counterpart in Moscow, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said "no immediate or major breakthrough" is expected at the indirect talks about to resume in Geneva concerning the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, according to a 12 June Karachi radio report. Earlier, TASS, in reporting on the talks — which also examined bilateral relations as well as major international issues — emphasized that a political settlement is possible only on the basis of the complete termination of armed and other outside interference in the affairs of an independent nonaligned Afghanistan and stressed that Pakistan must play an active role in this. In another development DRA Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost left for Geneva on 12 June to resume talks with Pakistan through the representative of the UN secretary general, Kabul radio reported.

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Foreign Minister Departs for Geneva
LD121629 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] In continuation of the previous talks between the DRA and Pakistan through the representative of the UN secretary general, Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs, today left for Geneva at the head of a delegation. The delegation was seen off at Kabul international airport by 'Abdol Wahab Safi, DRA minister of justice and attorney general, and Sakhi Daneshjo, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Official Leaves for Visit to Soviet Union
LD122000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] 'Abdol Qayyum Nurzay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the DRA Peasants Cooperatives, left Kabul today at the head of a delegation for a friendly and official visit to the Soviet Union. He was invited to the Soviet Union by the central union of Soviet cooperatives. The Afghan delegation will hold talks on the expansion of cooperation between cooperatives and will sign an agreement in this regard.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Opposition
LD101331 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jun (PAP) — *Sztandar Mlodych* carries a Jerzy Walasek interview with General Abdol Qader, minister of defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Referring to the question of whether the authorities and the Armed Forces control the whole territory of Afghanistan, A. Qader said that in various places the forces of reaction are still carrying out terrorist operations, but that does not mean that those places are not under the control of the authorities. "Our Army and militia are stronger today than ever, and the whole territory is under their control." Speaking of the weaponry of the counterrevolutionaries, A. Qader declared that they have automatic weapons, mortars, and 76-mm guns. "The weapons are supplies by the United States, China, Egypt, and some other Arab countries, and also Israel, as has recently been revealed."

"Detachments of counterrevolutionaries are going over to the side of the republic. We are including them in the personnel of our Army. These people had been deceived and were pushed into a fratricidal war. The people understand better the noble objectives of our activity. As a result the process of coming over to the side of the republic is intensifying."

Speaking about the situation in the Panjshir valley, A. Qader said: "There is no longer any fighting, nor are military units there. We have left only a small detachment to keep order. The inhabitants of the valley understand that the struggle against the state that which can provide protection for them and help a great deal is not in their interests." Asked what happened to the leader of the valley's inhabitants, Ahmed Shah Masoud, Gen Qader replied: "He is a sensible man. In the end he understood what the revolution represented. After laying down his weapons he did not leave the country. He is staying in Panjshir."

A. Qader added that at present a defense system is being organized on the Afghan-Pakistani border on the basis of tribes living there, whose armed detachments are defending their territory and interacting with the Army.

Replying to a question about the strength and potential of the Afghan Army, A. Qader said: "Today this is an army of a new type. One serviceman in five is a member of the party. We are beginning political education with instruction in reading and writing. The living conditions of the servicemen have also improved." Speaking about the Army's weaponry, Gen Qader n said: "We do not conceal the fact that we have modern hardware. In this area, as in many others, we are being aided by the Soviet Union."

Briefs

Exchange Notes With USSR — Exchange notes concerning the credit and grant-in-aid assistance of a number of projects which have been (?initiated) with the cooperation of the Soviet Union were signed at noon at the State Planning Committee. The notes were signed for the DRA Government by Khalil Ahmad Abawi, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee; and for the USSR Government by Anatoliy Chiginov, economic adviser of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. They exchanged the notes. [Excerpt] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 9 Jun 83 LD]

Protocols With Bulgaria — Protocols on the delivery of tools and equipment for the milk cow project in Kabul city, the preliminary survey of the revival and expansion of the Bagrami poultry farm, the construction of its two building blocks, the delivery of its tools, equipment, maintenance and installation affairs, and the building of two blocks for the Jangalak poultry farm were signed last week between the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and the [word indistinct] complex of Bulgaria. Under the protocol two construction engineers and two technicians will be sent to Afghanistan for 1 year through a grant-in-aid program to cooperate in these projects. The work on the projects is due to begin in the near future. [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Jun 83 LD]

Gandhi Holds Belgrade Press Conference 10 June

BK101128 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0340 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, had another busy day in Yugoslavia. One of the final important engagements of Mrs Gandhi in Belgrade was her question and answer session with newsmen. In her 45-minute press conference, the prime minister answered a wide range of questions from the world economic crisis to India's green revolution. In the beginning, Mrs Gandhi appreciated and thanked the Government of Yugoslavia for holding the UNCTAD session in Belgrade.

[Begin Gandhi recording] The Government of Yugoslavia deserves high appreciation for holding the UNCTAD conference in Belgrade. I am grateful also to the secretary general of UNCTAD for asking me to deliver the Raul Prebisch lecture. [end recording]

A correspondent asked about the response to a call by the New Delhi nonaligned summit for convening a conference on monetary issues.

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] First of all, I would like to thank you for your very inspiring speech yesterday. My question is: The nonaligned summit in New Delhi had called for the convening of a conference on economic, monetary, and financial issues which was [word indistinct] up by the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires. What progress, do you think, has been made on this issue and what do you think the discussions at UNCTAD will bring in moving this issue forward.

[Gandhi] The fact that the people are thinking about it is some progress. I cannot say this has gone very much beyond this. There are other counter-suggestions, and we think that any suggestion which will initiate a discussion on this subject is welcome. The questions which are raised and about which many people are concerned in the developing as well as the developed world is [as heard] whether the old economic systems in the West or the East are adequate to meet the challenges of the present and the future. I spoke out freely and from my heart because I think many people who have not spoken about this matter do agree with those views as I have discovered in my talks with them over the last years.

As chairperson of the nonaligned meeting, I think it is my duty to state in the forthright way and not to underplay the seriousness of the situation to us all. I would like to say that my words were not criticism of the working of these institutions. I pointed out these themselves are victims of the world's system. [end recording]

To a question whether the world is facing more a political crisis rather than economic, Mrs Gandhi replied:

[Begin recording] Well, surely both crises are there together because there is an East-West problem and there is a North-South problem. These have been with us for some time, but they seem to be getting aggravated. [end recording]

On protectionism, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that protectionism hits us very hard because on the one hand we cannot export, which means less production and less purchasing power for our people. On the other hand, we are the big markets for the developed countries. So if our people do not have the purchasing power, in our view it will affect the progress and the employment in the developed countries as well. Now, it is very difficult for me to comment on the figures mentioned. I do not know whether any of us is in a position to be so exact. [end recording]

There were a couple of questions on Afghanistan.

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] As India's prime minister, you have never condemned, or hesitated to condemn, the Soviet Russian invasion in Afghanistan. How is your position now as the chairman of the nonaligned countries? Will it be changed?

[Gandhi] My position is the same. As Indira Gandhi, as prime minister, or as chairperson of any conference. We have said... I have said very clearly that I am against any foreign interference by troops or in any other manner. We have not used the word condemnation, but this view that I have expressed I have said whether I was in Washington or in Moscow, in private or in public. Now, the reason why we did not join the general condemnation was that such interference is taking place constantly — in Latin America, in Asia, In Africa — and we have not heard the same type of world condemnation. I think there should not be double standards, that is all.

[Correspondent] If we understand you, if there was some condemnation about the occupation of some countries in Latin America, then India would have condemned the Afghanistan occupation.

[Gandhi] You see, does a word matter? We have said very categorically that we disapprove of any interference or any kind of occupation, which, of course, is the worst type of interference. But Afghanistan, the government's view is — the Afghan Government's view is -- that they invited the Soviets in, and that as soon as other interference or the training of the rebels stops, they will ask the Soviet troops to go (?from Afghanistan). [end recording]

On disarmament:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Prime Minister: In developed countries a lot of people are fighting over disarmament and economic recovery. I think solidarity and mutual understanding between the Nonaligned Movement and the progressive people in developed countries are necessary because both have the same objective. How do you think of this?

[Gandhi] I entirely agree with you. And I am very glad that today's peace movement is not confined to any particular political ideology. It transcends the barriers of political ideology or of class or any other kind of barrier. I think that this is a growing feeling amongst a large number of people partly because the weaponry is becoming so much more destructive that many people feel that it will change the human race and the world as we know it.

[Correspondent] Mrs Gandhi: Do you think that the movement of nonaligned countries has (?recently) somehow changed in its political line, at all changed in the course of the last year?

[Gandhi] This question is frequently asked by the Western press. [laughter] All I can say is that for 3 years when I was out of government, I do not know what was happening inside the government's thinking as such except what was made public. But in the Nonaligned Movement, we usually go by consensus. And the first meeting which we had in Delhi was of foreign ministers and then, of course, this year the summit. And in both of them, I think that [words indistinct] a balanced view has been taken and that it was a nonaligned view.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is your opinion about the proposal of this morning by Mr Mubarak for a (?dialogue), well, for a meeting of both North and South chief of states? Thank you.

[Gandhi] With regard to the meeting, this was what was suggested at the New Delhi summit. Actually, well, I have written to some heads of government and states, but the word I used is consultation. I do think it will be useful if they consult and talk about these matters because as I said earlier I think it affects everybody, not just the developing. [end recording]

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said unemployment and rising prices are the two problems faced by all the countries:

[Begin recording] Well, some of the problems are shared because of unemployment, for instance, or rising prices. These are two of the main problems which most countries face today. We also have the problem of debt servicing, balance of payment and so on. High interest rates do make things more difficult for us. Obviously, in any situation those who are weaker are more vulnerable and are hit more badly. [end recording]

A question on India-Yugoslavia economic relations:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Madame Prime Minister: It is a well known fact that India and Yugoslavia have always promoted this idea of developing South-South economic relations. But it is noticeable that economic relations between Yugoslavia and India are (?not) very deep, and even deteriorating in last few years. In your opinion what are the causes?

[Gandhi] Well, for this, partly, were our own economic difficulties, but there is a great potential. There is a certain amount of parallelism in our economic development. But now we are thinking of new approaches, like linked trade, cooperation between state trading organizations, expansion of list of items which can be considered for tariff concessions under the tripartite agreement and our joint commission is already meeting. (?We have) agreements on cooperation in science and technology as well as in peaceful uses of atomic energy and we are talking about an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation, various other things also.

[Unidentified correspondent] My question is on the Kampuchean question. Does it sound to you a little unusual, prime minister, that even after Pol Pot, knowing very well how ruthless and how fascist he was, his own regime still occupies the UN seat. That is question [words indistinct], the second question.

[Gandhi] In your question, you made a statement with which I agree, and perhaps you know our policy which is that we recognize the Heng Samrin government. [end recording]

The prime minister made it clear that India has not accepted any conditions contrary to the country's declared policy while negotiating a loan from the IMF:

[Begin recording] India will not agree to any conditions which are contrary to our declared policy and accepted by our parliament. The IMF wanted us to liberalize our imports. We had started doing that before they asked us to do it, and we are anxious to import only those goods which we need for our own development. [end recording]

On the question on Williamsburg meeting, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] I cannot say that very much progress has been made in any of these matters. But although the Williamsburg summit was not up to what we had hoped — at the same time, I must say we did not really expect it to come up to our hopes — but there were some positive features. The seven industrialized countries have welcomed — and I quote — openness to dialogue. So this constructive spirit and the constructive spirit shown by developing countries at their meeting in New Delhi, so we hope that industrialized countries will respond in a similar spirit. [sentence as heard]

The Williamsburg declaration also speaks of special attention to the flow of resources to poorer countries. We hope that the commitment to provide agreed funding levels, again those three are their words, to the IDA [International Development Agency] will lead to full contribution on schedule by all members to IDA 6 and will enable IDA 7 to commence on schedule with adequate resources. But, and you are quite right, that there was no response there to many of the specific proposals made by the nonaligned and developing countries, like on global negotiations, a program for immediate measures and the need to make structural changes in the world system. But the ministers of finance have been asked to consider the convening of a high-level international monetary conference. There was also a thought mentioned of the need to halt protectionism. We can only hope that there will be concrete action in these two areas.

Now, so far as heads of state or government meeting is concerned, I am in touch with various people. Some have agreed, some are doubtful. Well, some are waiting to see what the others do.

Now, Iran-Iraq war, I really do not know what to reply because I have both types of reports. One, that there is a softening of position — then it may be possible to do something about the war.The other is that their position is exactly the same. It is difficult to say anything very categorically.

The Palestinian problem also has, we took certain initiatives.[sentence as heard] Actually, we took initiative on both these matters, but it is difficult to give a categoric line, so we are in touch with

these people and we hope that something will come out of this. There are some talks taking place.

[Unidentified correspondent] There are talks about new initiatives, while India is the chairman of the nonaligned, regarding the ending Iran-Iraq war. And now you mentioned that [words indistinct] and you have two different reports. And I want you to tell us something more about your initiative as the chairman of the nonaligned. Thank you.

[Gandhi] Well, my own initiative is that I have been in touch with them. [end recording]

A correspondent asked a question on India's green revolution:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Madame Prime Minister: Could you tell us what is your opinion about Indian green plant, I mean the green revolution of food production. In newspapers we read that India does not depend on food imports any more.

[Gandhi] Actually, it was in the 1970's that we became self-sufficient in grains. Now this does not mean that we are self-sufficient in food, but merely in certain grains — wheat and later rice. And the surplus stocks, the buffer stocks, which we managed to build up was sufficient to see us through a very severe drought, in fact, two droughts. But then we had the third drought last year, which perhaps was the most severe which we had for a long time and it has affected 3/4 of our country. We have been able to prevent any kind of starvation of human beings, but not of cattle and and animals. And we have bought wheat, not so much because it was essential, but more as a precaution. Now as the green revolution, of course, was very successful; but simultaneously the population has been growing and even the needs of the previous population are growing, and expectations are growing. Which is right because we should raise their level of nutrition. So it is a constant struggle, but we have a very big program for agriculture production, of increasing irrigated areas. For instance, after our government came in in 1980, in the first 2 years we increased the irrigated area by 2 million hectares per year. As for the 3d year, the program was to (?have) 3 million hectares, but we have not been able to achieve that because of the drought.

[Unidentified correspondent] Listen, I would like to come back to this question on the financial system. Recently, a lot of politicians have spoken out on reform of monetary system, like Mr Muldoon calling for Bretton Woods II and also (?plan of) President Mitterrand. Could you elaborate little bit on the specifics of the Indian proposal, the proposal of your government, on this new monetary system.

[Gandhi] The proposal just is that we agree that there is a need for restructuring, and the proposal is that we should meet and discuss this and find a way out. Now, our suggestion was that there should be universal participation, whereas, President Mitterrand's was that he wanted a reform of the Bretton Woods. You see, as I said in my speech, I do not know whether that concept was adequate even when it was formed. But since then the situation has deteriorated so much that whether within the system something can be done. [sentence as heard] But that does not mean that.... It is a step forward. We do not oppose it. And I think that we can find some kind of a middle way. One thing I would (?say that) this proposal was not really an Indian proposal, it was a proposal of the entire conference of the nonaligned leaders who met in New Delhi.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Words indistinct] two women prime ministers. Could you tell us something about your experience here?

[Gandhi] Well, look, women are part of the human race, if you do not mind. [laughter] So I think when one meets them, one meets them as people not just as men or women as they were separate species. [laughter] [end recording]

More Charges in Wake of Kashmir Elections

BK111057 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Reacting to the election commission's statement about the deployment of central police forces during the election, the general secretary of the National Conference, Sheikh Nazir Ahmed, described it as motivated. In a statement in Srinagar, he said law and order is a state subject and it is for the state administration to utilize the central force according to the situation.

The Congress-I general secretary, Mr Chandulal Chandakar, has alleged that the Jammu and Kashmir Government remained a mute spectator to the numerous assaults on Congress-I workers in the last 2 days. In a statement in New Delhi yesterday, he said the National Conference volunteers during their victory procession indulged in arson and looting of property belonging to Congress-I men. He said complaints have been lodged, but so far no action has been taken by the state government authority.

Congress-I Leaders, Others on Jammu, Kashmir

BK111716 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The All-India Congress Committee-I has criticized the ruling party in Jammu and Kashmir for rousing communal passions, resorting to violence, and planning massive rigging during the elections in the state. In a statement issued in New Delhi this evening, the party working president, Mr Kamlapati Tripathi, said the manner in which the elections have been conducted has serious implications for the future of democratic process.

While congratulating the people of the state for the support they have rendered to the Congress-I, Mr Tripathi said his party would have won many more seats in the valley had the National Conference not roused communal passions with the support of Maulavi Farooq of the Plebiscite Front.

Mr Tripathi said he has contacted the Jammu and Kashmir governor on the telephone and requested him for measures to protect the life and property of the Congress-I workers in the state. Mr Tripathi said his request to the governor followed

large-scale reports of attacks on Congress-I workers by the ruling partymen after the elections. Mr Tripathi has also brought this to the notice of the union home minister.

Addressing the national executive meeting of the Congress-I legal cell in New Delhi today, the party general secretary, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, also spoke of large-scale rigging in the Jammu and Kashmir elections. He said a large number of marked ballot papers signed by polling officers are being recovered from various constituencies. Mr Rajiv Gandhi strongly condemned attempts by certain political elements at character assassination. He felt that a libel law on the pattern of Britain and the United States is necessary in today's context.

In Srinagar the Pradesh [state] Congress Committee-I chief, Mufti Mohammad Syed, has said the ruling party has not allowed the people to freely exercise their franchise. The state party general (Malik Mahid Uddin), said after the chief minister's speeches Congress-I workers were attacked and their properties damaged. The Congress-I leader, Mr Mohammad Safi Qureshi, also demanded that the state government should provide protection to the party workers.

The president of the Panthers Party, Mr Bhim Singh, has demanded a high-level commission of inquiry to probe into the whole process of assembly election in the state.

The imams of Delhi mosques at a meeting today criticized the law-and-order enforcing agencies of Jammu and Kashmir for their failure to provide security to the life and property of the people. They expressed anguish over the increasing violence in the state.

In Rajouri town the Congress-I workers held a demonstration demanding repoll in Rajouri constituency. The demonstrators, who were led by the district Congress-I president, Mirza Abdul Rashid, also presented a memorandum to the police superintendent.

In Jammu the house of the general secretary of the Pradesh Congress Committee-I, Mr Mangat Ram Sharma, was partially burned in a fire this morning. The fire went on half an hour before it could be brought under control. The police are looking into the cause of the fire. Mr Sharma has alleged foul play by the National Conference supporters. He said half-burned paddy shaft and a piece of burned cloth used in setting fire were found near the garage of his building.

Kashmir Chief Favors Better Center-State Ties

BK130450 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, has said that his government will work for better center-state relations. Addressing a public meeting at Iqbal Park in Srinagar yesterday, Dr Abdullah outlined the priorities and programs of his government. He said that a program will soon be started to deal with the problem of unemployment. The chief minister promised land to the landless and said that 500 million rupees will be earmarked for this purpose. He asserted that the new government will be equal to all the regions of the state in the matter of finance and development. The chief minister asked his supporters and party workers to maintain peace and harmony and not to indulge in violence and arson.

National Conference Ministry Formed in Kashmir

BK120939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In Jammu and Kashmir an eight-member National Conference Ministry headed by Dr Farooq Abdullah was sworn in this morning at Raj Bhawan [governor's house] in Srinagar. The ministry consists of seven ministers of cabinet rank and one minister of state.

AFP: Strikers Cause Power Blackout in Assam

BK121556 Hong Kong AFP in English 1540 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Guahati, India, June 12 (AFP) — The northeastern state of Assam was plunged into darkness tonight when electricity workers here went on a lightning strike following the arrest of an official. Police pickets were posted throughout this state capital.

The arrested man, Bhairas Das, is an assistant public relations officer of the government-run State Electricity Board and convenor of the All-Assam Employee's Union.

The reason for his arrest was not immediately known. The strikers are demanding his unconditional release.

A meeting of senior government officials was caleld to discuss the matter, sources said.

Curfew Imposed Nasik City After Arson, Violence

BK130302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text0) According to agency reports, a 19-hour curfew was clamped in Nasik city of Maharashtra from 11 am yesterday following violence by some antisocial elements. Earlier, the police made a lathi charge to disperse the mob which indulged in arson and stone throwing.

Punjab Minister Charges Shift in Akali Demands

BK130444 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Darbara Sinh, has alleged that the Akali leadership is shifting its stand on its demands. Laying the foundation stone of a cotton spinning mill at Bhatinda yesterday, he said the religious demands of Akalis have already been accepted. The remaining demands, like the river water issue, Chandigarh and Punjab territorial issue, are not the monopoly of the Akali Dal. The chief minister said that extremists and terrorists indulging in violence will not be allowed to disturb the peace and law and order situation in the state any more.

On the center-state relations, Mr Darbara Singh said that only a strong center can defend the country and its territorial integrity.

The joint sector spinning mill will start commercial production by July 1984 and provide employment opportunities for 2,000 families.

Increase in Pakistan's Defense Spending Noted

BK111720 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Pakistan has increased its defense expenditure again by 10 percent. Its defense spending for the fiscal year 1983-84 will be a record 25.22 billion Pakistani rupees. This is nearly 2.34 billions more than the budget for last year. The new expenditure accounts for 44 percent of the nondevelopment expenditure. The allocation does not include the $1.6 billion in military sales credits pledged by the United States until 1987.

The budget, presented to the nominated Federal Advisory Council today, also set apart about 690 millions for atomic energy program.

Karachi Reports on Yaqub Khan-Gromyko Talks

BK101754 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, had a 3-hour meeting without aides with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, in Moscow today. Their discussions, which covered matters of mutual interest, included the problem of Afghanistan with particular reference to the indirect negotiations being conducted through the intermediary of the personal representative of the United Nations secretary general which are to be resumed in Geneva on Thurday.

Later, the Soviet delegation headed by Mr Gromyko and the Pakistan delegation headed by Sahabzada Yaqub Khan held talks in the afternoon. Various views were exchanged on major international issues. Mr Gromyko was assisted, among others, by the first deputy foreign minister, Mr Korniyenko, while the Pakistan side included Ambassador Mr Iftikhar Ali and members of the Pakistan delegation.

The Soviet foreign minister also hosted a lunch in honor of his Pakistani guests which was attended, among others, by the (?first) Soviet deputy foreign minster. Speaking on the occasion, Mr Gromyko characterized Pakistan-Soviet relations as good and spoke of converence of views on a number of international issues. He expressed the hope that bilateral relations will be further strengthened.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, reciprocating the sentiments, referred to the significant economic cooperation that existed between the two countries and the steps being taken to further increase cooperation in various fields. Foreign minister expressed deep appreciation for the warm hospitality shown to him and extended an invitation to Mr Gromyko to visit Pakistan. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan also conveyed a message of greetings from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov. Mr Gromyko, in return, asked the Pakistan foreign minister to convey greetings from Andropov to the Pakistan president.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan is due to leave Moscow for home tonight.

Foreign Minister on Talks

BK111532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has said that his talks in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko conveyed the common desire to seek a political solution of the Afghanistan issue. Talking to newsmen on his return from the Soviet Union following a 2-day visit to that country at Islamabad airport this afternoon, he said that the Soviet Union has reiterated support for the process of the United Nations for a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan issue.

No 'Immediate' Breakthrough Seen

BK120936 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] During their meeting in Moscow, the foreign ministers of Pakistan and the Soviet Union reviewed bilateral relations and major international issues. They agreed to further increase bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, and cultural fields. The Soviet Union offered further economic assistance for some new projects in Pakistan.

On his return to Islamabad yesterday after 2-day talks in Moscow, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the common desire to find a political solution to the Afghanistan problem was also expressed during his talks with Gromyko. He said the USSR has once again supported the UN efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Afghanistan problem and this has provided impetus to Pakistan's efforts in this regard. The talks helped the understanding of each other's position. Pakistan's attitude toward the Afghanistan problem is positive and constructive, and with the same spirit it will participate in the indirect talks in Geneva which will resume on Thursday, he added.

In reply to a question, the foreign minister said he foresees no immediate or major breakthrough in this connection in the near future. He said they should remain steadfast in this process and carry forward their efforts on a sound footing to find a political settlement of the problem.

Ziaul Haq Discharged From Hospital 11 June

BK110908 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq was discharged from the combined military hospital, Rawalpindi, today. He had undergone a successful gall bladder operation on 1 june. The president is feeling much better now and his doctors have expressed satisfaction over his speedy recovery.

BANGLADESH

Ershad Speaks at UNCTAD Conference in SFRY

For Yugoslavv reportage on Chief Martial Law Administrator Ershad's visit to Yugoslavia, including his address at the Sixth UNCTAD session as well as bilateral meetings with Yugoslav officials and a joint communique issued on the occasion of the visit, see the Yugoslavia section of the 8 June *DailyReport* and subsequent issues.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene Addresses Armed Forces on Terrorism

BK121134 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] The country is involved in an unparalleled program of development. Terrorism would disrupt it. The government has to maintain law and order and punish those who broke the law. The commanders of the Armed Forces should communicate to their officers the value of discipline. Orders must be followed without question and necessary steps to eradicate terrorism would have to be taken by the armed services.

These observations were made by President Jayewardene when he addressed the senior officers of the armed services before he left the country on an official visit to Egypt. The president said the armed services and the police were a branch of government that implemented the law. Therefore, he stressed that the armed services should be a disciplined body. Without discipline, no government could last, civilizations ceased to exist.

The president noted that the prime minister and the Cabinet will be in charge of law and order. Terrorism, he said, was not common to Sri Lanka alone, but it was prevalent in other countries in the world too. Some have taken years to control it; others have not been able to control it as yet.

Several police officers and service personnel have been killed in the north. Neither did the politicians escape. Nine of them have been killed up to date. Fourteen civilians also had lost their lives. But, the president added that the number of terrorists who had been harmed by the armed services was very small.

He said he did not wish the emergency to be the law of the land. Under Mrs Badaranaike, emergency laws were abused and some atrocities committed by the forces. He also (?stated) that he was agaisnt emergency laws which restricted the freedom of citizens. But certain occasions demanded that emergency laws be enforced so as to give those in charge of the government a chance to see that terrorism was wiped out completely in this country.

Terrorism in Sri Lanka was politically based. Certain political parties had wanted the country divided. The 1977 United National Party manifesto stated that Tamil will be made a national language and it was done. The devolution of authority was introduced under this government with the setting up of development councils. The district minister was appointed by the president and he had the same powers as any minister. The district minister worked with the executive committee. This system was a microcosm of the president-cum-parliamentary government.

Mr Jayewardene pointed out that Tamil United Liberation Front accepted this system. But there was a group that did not want this. This was a group which wanted violence and Eelam. This was the terrorist group and he added that this must not be allowed to grow.

AFP: Curfew in Trincomalee After Bomb Incident

BK120955 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 12 (AFP) — Authorities have imposed a 15-hour curfew on the northeastern city of Trincomalee following several violent incidents there, police reports said today. Two bombs were thrown at the home of a Trincomalee MP, R. Sampanthan, a member of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). The bombs caused no casualties and only slight damage, reports said.

Tensions between the Sinhala and Tamil populations here have increased following a rise in violence by Tamil seperatists about three weeks before May's parliamentary by elections and local government elections. There have been incidents of arson, looting and harassment in several parts of the country following the killing of two airforce men, allegedly by separatists, at Vavuniya in late May. Several other bomb attacks were also reported from Trincomalee but no details were available of damage or casualties.

Briefs

Trade With Iraq — Colombo, June 1 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's decision to buy nearly 26 million U.S. dollars' worth of oil from Iraq has brought Baghdad back into the Colombo tea auctions, trade sources said today. Iraq, a leading buyer of Sri Lankan tea, pulled out of the auctions last month because of balance of payments problems at home, official sources said. Reportedly Iraq also pointed out that the balance of trade heavily favoured Sri Lanka and that Sri Lanka was buying oil from Iran and Saudi Arabia but not from Baghdad. Reports today quoted the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation chairman saying the Iraq oil deal is unique in that shipments would be made from Saudi Arabian ports. "Price-wise the Iraqi deal may not be termed very competitive. But we did this in the interests of our tea industry," Chairman Daham Wimalasena said in a *Sun* newspaper article. [Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 1 Jun 83 BK]

Diarrheal Epidemic Reported — The diarrhoeal epidemic in the tea plantations has claimed close to a 100 lives, the Ceylon Workers Congress [CWC], the premier estate sector trade union, told President J.R. Jayewardene yesterday. Its Secretary General S. Sellasamy complained that the health authorities and the estate superintendents had not taken adequate action to curb the spread of the disease, and bring down the high mortality rate. Mr Sellasamy told *Sun* yesterday that the causes of the diarrhoeal epidemic were yet to be identified, but the drought had made it spread. Over 50 of the victims had been children, he said. [Colombo *The Sun* in English 24 May 83 p 1 BK]

Khomeyni Declines Iraqi Cease-fire Offer

LD111454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jun 83

[44-munute speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Friday and prayer imams at Maharan Mosque on 11 June — recorded]

[Excerpt] The issue now at stake is this: If Islam is defeated, then it has been defeated by us. If you are correct, then Islam will not be defeated. As a result of your being correct, the people will be correct; when you become pure, the people will become pure. If, God forbid, you assert something in your preaching that you yourselves fail to respect, or you preach to the people to take certain actions while you yourselves act to the contrary, then people will turn from you, and such a development will gradually lead to the defeat of Islam. Such a defeat will be the responsibility of all of us.

The current corruption in the world and the way everyone is fighting others all stem from the fact that individuals are thinking only of themselves; their attention is not directed toward the Divine, and they have no divine ethics. They behave like animals, and such behavior is increasing. The reason they have involved Iran in a war is not because they want to promote Islam, but because their earthly desires have reached the extent that they cannot tolerate anyone else as powerful as themselves. If the world is burning in the fire started by the two superpowers, it is due to the same earthly desires of the two superpowers and their puppets. If the Islamic nations are burning in the fire of corruption, it is because those who rule the Islamic countries are suffering from earthly desires; they see only themselves and want everything for themselves.

I wonder if you are aware that recently an assertion was made by the U.S. President, and another assrtion by Saddam. The U.S. President stated, or in fact announced a captive nations week, and asked the people of those nations to try to free themselves from the yoke of those who have brought them under their domination. The President stated that he himself would be behind them.

I wonder what he meant by that statement. Did he make the statement for those nations that are under his domination and captivity? He is aware of the truth. Who is he trying to deceive? Does he want to deceive the American nation? The American people are aware what you have done to the world. Did he want to address the Eastern bloc and expose these who force people into captivity? Everyone is aware that both blocs act in the same manner. Does he want to tell the captive nations and their peoples of his dissociation from their state of affairs? Well, the majority of those captive nations are under U.S. domination and captivity. What is he trying to say?

The U.S. President invited Americans to mark a captive nations week, about which he said to them: If you want freedom, you should also respect and forward other nation's freedom. If most or the majority of captive nations are under your [U.S.] domination, then you should free them. How can such an end be achieved? Do you mean that such freedom will come about with your support?

At the same time, with the upcoming month of Ramadan, Saddam deemed fit to propose a cease-fire, so that he can get on with his prayers. He said that Ramadan is the month of God and prayers; Ramadan is the month during which war is religiously prohibited. That is the extent of his knowledge. He stated that the Prophet too used to give the infidels a respite and cease-fire. Did the Prophet give the hypocrites a respite? If the hypocrites had gone to the Prophet Muhammad, assuring him of their becoming Muslim and their support and asking him for respite, the Prophet would have knwon well that the hypocrites' intention was not prayers but continued conspiracy and that this was a trick to use the opportunity to gain resources for the next offensive. Against such a background would the Prophet still give the hypocrites a respite? The Prophet used to give the infedels a respite because their case was perfectly clear. But would the Prophet give a respte to hypocrites who in appearance want to take prayers similar to those hypocrites at the time of Imam 'Ali, peace be upon him, and had tricks up their sleeves? Could he possibly from a religious point of view grant them a respite? To give them a respite so that they could put their house in order and embark upon yet another, even greater offensive?

The case is that we know them well. We know the Ba'th Party, we know Saddam. We know well that he has never wasted his time for the sake of Islam. He intends to use the name of Islam for further corruption. He intends to deceive us and at the same time to say to the world: See what a good person I am; since it is the month of Ramadan, the month of prayers and fasting, we should not fight, at least not at sea. He wants to use the opportunity to export his foreign exchange and to import arms with nobody to bother him, and if he felt powerful he could use the same month of Ramadan to launch an attack. Would any wise person accept his proposal? A nation that has sacrificed its youth — youth that has been killed martyred and disabled; a nation that has brought its enemy to its knees and forced it to plead and beg — should such a nation be deceived into granting a respite allowing the pieces to be put back together and an attack launched to turn Khuzestan into Arabestan and so forth?

We must remain awake and not be deceived by such tricks. Nor should we be deceived either by the U.S. President or by Saddam and such people. The U.S. President is trying the same trick by saying that he intends to free the captive nations by inviting the world nations to assist him in that task. Is it for the Iranian nation to assist him so that it may be freed from domination? Is it Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, and all other places where you have a hand and are turning them into your properties and forcing their people under your domination?

At the same time the Soviet Union sits there claiming the same things, for example, that it is arming itself for the sake of peace. The other one — the United States — also says that it is working for the sake of peace. Of course, in a sense what they say is true, because if either of them closed its eyes it would be swallowed by the other. Yet they should not deceive other nations and we too should not be deceived by such verbal tricks.

The war is at the top of our list of issues today. If we neglect it even for 1 day, the enemy will launch an atack on us and will

destroy everything we have. As long as those issues that we have stated right at the start of war remain unsettled, we will remain unmoved in our defensive position. [shouts of approval, of "God is Great; Death to counter velayat-e-faqih; Death to America; Death to Russia; Death to hypocrites and Saddam"]

If we neglect such issues, or if deviants and hypocrites get through to people and argue that the other side has proposed to end the war and therefore we should reciprocate favorably and try to weaken our people, then I warn that Islam is endangered by blasphemy if we retret by even one word. If our nation takes one step in retreat and lets things go, then all its dignity, property, and the lives of its youth will be destroyed.

We must go forward with all our might and fight all those who intend to undertake aggression and offensives against us. To lack an honorable living, living in captivity and under domination, is a thousand times worse than death; death is more honorable than living under such a condition.

I am addressing the Iranian nation, all of them, people from all walks of life; I am addressing all branches of the Armed Forces: Remain decisive and well equipped and continue to increase your might daily. The natin too continues daily to increase its determination in the defense of Islam, to further prepare for the war. It is defending Islam, it is defending Muslim dignity and honor, it is defending the Holy Koran, it is defending the Iranian nation and other nations. We must stand with power and not retreat under any circumstances.

I sincerely hope that everyone will use the month of Ramadan to keep people well prepared and equipped. You should uphold Islam with the people's assistance, and in your preaching in mosques you should invite people to pious acts and to pursue events and tell them, "so stand thou upright as thou has been commanded, and as those who have turned to God with thee." [Koranic verse]

What made the Prophet worried? Be aware that the saints are concerned that, God forbid, our nation might show apathy on the path it has taken. Thanks be to God, so far we have all been together and united. All the clerygemen, they have been united and I hope they will remain united and solid.

Khomeyni Calls for Better Media Coordination

GF121620 Tehran IRNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — Dr Kamal Kharrazi, managing director of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) and head of the War Information Headquarters today conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and presented reports on issues pertaining to this headquarters and IRNA.

After the meeting with the imam, Dr Kamal Kharrazi told IRNA that reports on the tasks of the War Information Headquarters, the need for further coordination among revolutionary organisations and government officials and also the acvities and the programmes undertaken by the headquarters were presented to the imam. He further said imam later provided some guidelines on the issues put forth.

Continuing he said that the imam expressed disappointment over the lack of coordination int he publication of news and said that various and numerous news bulletins were being published by revolutionary organisations which were just a repetitions and that there was no reason for committing such wastage.

The head of the War Information Headquarters stated that the imam said that meetings should be held with heads of revolutionary organisations who are in charge of these bulletins so that such wastage may be prevented.

Khomeyni Receives Judicial Council Members 12 June

GF121657 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — Chief Justice Ayatollah Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili, a prosecutor general of the country Ayatollah Yusef Sane'i and Hojjat ol-Eslam Moqtada'i, members of the Supreme Judicial Council, today met with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeyni.

Also, the imam's representative and Friday prayers leader of Esfahan, Ayatollah Jalaleddin Taheri, was present in the meeting.

In this meeting, Ayatollah Taheri presented a report to the imam on the issue of the imposed war and the current problems of Esfahan Province.

Talking to IRNA after the meeting, Taheri said that the imam considers the war as the country's most important issue and urged the ulema to pursue the issue of war intently during the holy month of Ramadan.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Friday Sermon on Iraq

LD101328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] As on previous Fridays, the steadfast and Muslim ummah of our homeland today participated in the prayers in their millions and once again jointly emphasized cohesive unity in their battle to eradicate blasphemy and global arrogance to hoist the glorious flag of "There is no God but God" all over the world. The uprisen and hezbollahi people of Tehran also gathered at Tehran University and its surrounding streets to perform the glorious religious-political ceremonies of the Friday prayers and to show their ever-alert presence.

In the second sermon of the Friday prayers Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, ad interim Friday imam of Tehran, talked about current issues. Referring to the plans of global blasphemy and arrogance to fight the Islamic Revolution by encouraging the Zionist Saddam to attack the Islamic Republic of Iran, the ad interim Friday imam of Tehran said:

[Begin Hashemi-Rafsanjani recording] The East and West have concentrated their efforts on keeping Iraq in its present form. This is certain because, during the secret conference of the heads of the industrial countries and also at the meetings of their foreign ministers held earlier, they held serious discussions on the point — on which some of the participants and perhaps all of them agreed — that Iraq should not be defeated. This was one of the certainties. Of course, there were some changes at later stages when they adopted their stances. Mitterrand was one of the wicked people who strongly persisted on this issue, because he is entangled in Iraq. His country is now involved in Iraq more than any other country; therefore, he was more wicked, and others were too to some extent.

The current policy of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the U.S. satellites is to retain Saddam and the Ba'th Party to stand against the Islamic Republic. They want to retain Saddam and the Ba'th Party whether or not the war ends. If the war ends, Saddam will claim favors for removing the danger of the Islamic Republic. As a power that fought against Iran for 3 years or 30-odd months, he will remain in power, and since he has become heavily dependent on them, he will remain at their disposal; he will then be more submissive than even Jordan and King Hassan. In such a case, the huge armed forces that have been built up from the assets of the Islamic nations would either become inactive or become a barrier against any attack on Israel, if they are not dismantled. If the war ends and Saddam survives, this would be the case. Therefore, they would rather keep the war going as it is, and if it ends they would rather see it end with Saddam's honor. This is the policy of our arrogant enemies in the world today and the policy of the reactionaries and moderates on the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. They all want this now. What should we do about this issue?

The issue of Lebanon today is not separate from that of the Iran-Iraq war: the two issues are linked. If the war ends the way our enemies prefer, Lebanon will not be liberated either. That is, Saddam, whether alive and fighting or alive without a war, is an obstacle against the Muslim nations living in Lebanon. There is only one way that this issue could save the region and the world of Islam and could realize the Muslims' aspirations and unite them — that is by toppling Saddam through this war; that is by toppling the Ba'th Party too, since Saddam is not a problem by himself; Saddam is one of the many pawns of the Ba'th Party.

This is the best solution, but how is it to be achieved? This is another issue that depends on our method of approach, our war, and the path that we choose. However, the freedom-seeking people of the region, the Palestinians, the committed people of Lebanon, our own Muslims, and our own jihad warriors on the battlefields should know that arrogance and the reactionaries have laid a huge trap for us in the region. Their trap is this: They want to protect Israel by creating conflict between Iran and Iraq. To do this they used the 'Aflaqite Ba'th Party and the dagger came through the cloak of the 'Aflaqite Ba'th Party.

We should be powerful enough to destroy this plot. Do not despair; you should not think this is an impossible task. You might wonder how we can break a plan that has been drawn up jointly by the East and West. We can do this very easily. The shah in Iran was in exactly the same position. That is, the Soviets and the Americans and the reacitonaries of the region wanted to keep the shah; they all supported him, but in vain. Later the same thing happened to the Islamic Republic itself. This sinister triangle wanted to destroy the Islamic Republic and did not refrain from anything for this purpose. But they did not succeed and we became more resistant every day.

It is no different now. Our next task is to find a solution to the problem of the region by destroying the plot of Saddam, as the agent of this sinister triangle. This is also possible, but it requires blood, sacrifices, assets, resistance, and tolerance. Thanks be to God, our nation possesses all these qualities. It also requires experience, which we have gained. The most important asset is the power of the people's faith. [end recording]

Khamene'i on Iraq's Cease-Fire Proposal

GF111740 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA — Speaking to Tehran's Friday prayers headquarters members, President 'Ali Khamene'i here today said that the Islamic Republic of Iran was not interested in war and was peace loving. However, he added, we do not need an imposed creasefire dictated by superpowers and suggested by the humiliated enemy. As long as our demands are not met in a just manner, we will continue our defensive warfare.

He further told the visitors that enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and world oppressors have been exerting pressure on Iran with the intention of preventing it from advancing ahead. However, the Iranian people would bear all these difficulties because they were interested in the future of their revolution.

As for the recent proposal of the Iraqi regime calling for a temporary ceasefire during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, the president said the enemy was imploring such a ceasefire so that it would gain some time to reorganise and reinforce its forces. Directing his remarks on the Iraqi regime, he said that the Islamic Republic of Iran unlike Iraq did not depend on financial aid extended by the reactionary governments of the region.

He stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran had not sought aid and assistance from any country and would not do so. The Islamic Republic of Iran did not rely on any power, President Khamene'i said, adding that any other government than the Islamic Republic of Iran would have collapsed under all these pressures. On the basis of these reasons, the emphasised, the Islamic Republic of Iran did not need any such suggestion.

As for the forthcoming month of Ramadan, the president said that this month was a month for jihad and struggle against the enemies of God Almighty. The Iraqi regime was proposing that a ceasefire be called during this month because it was not appropriate to fight during this month. The question is whether, was it good to launch the war against Iran some 33 months ago in the month of Dhul Qadah, another holy Islamic month, he said.

Referring to the high morale of the Islamic combatants of Iran the president said that their resistance against the enemy forces

had increased significantly. We want to continue the war in a rational manner. As for mediators of the war, the president said that they should know that now after nearly three years of fighting the Islamic Republic of Iran had become more stable and would not give in to suggestions of big powers.

He further added that the conditions of Iran for ending the war were the previous ones, as in the course of the imposed war, heavy loses had been inflicted on Iran. According to foreign reporters who had visited the Iranian port city of Khorramshahr, he said, the damages caused were greater than those of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nakazaki, in the Second World War.

He concluded by saying that the Iranian people were not war mongerers; however, they would not sit silent vis-a-vis-the enemy. We are defending the rights of our people which in fact were the rights of all people of the region, he said.

Bushehr Volunteers Leave for Front During Ramadan

GF111804 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] While the Zionist Saddam continues his dastardly and deceitful attempts to lower the morale of our noble and combatant nation with his talk of peace and proposal of a cese-fire during the auspicious month of Ramadan, our valiant Hezbollahi youths are leaving for the front of the imposed war in droves, so that they may give a crushing reply to the cacophonous clamor ofthis criminal affiliated with the eastern and western superpowers.

According to the Central News Unit, a group of 90 persons, the self-sacrificing oppressed mobilized from Dayyer district, left for the fronts in the south of our country in the continuous dispatch of the courageous people of Bushehr Province to the battlefield of right against wrong.

Musavi on 'Fleeing' of Helicopter Pilots to Gulf

LD131119 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports that the Cabinet met this morning under President Khamene'i. The meeting began with a discussion of current events in the country and regional developments.

Commenting after the session on the flight of several helicopter pilots to some Persian Gulf states, and stating that traitors are also cowards, Prime Minister Musavi said: It is said that these fugitives are the same people who feared to be questioned in connection with the case of spying Tudeh Party. The prime minister added: In any case, the fleeing of a few people can have no connection with our country's high-flying pilots or mar the memory of their heroic victories in the mind of our great nation.

Communique on Operations Against Minigroups

LD121844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Communique issued by Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Base, headquarters for joint operations of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran — date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The combatants of Islam comprising the heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the selfless personnel of the Revolution Guards Corps, the mobilization forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, together with the warriors of the Gendarmerie, tribesmen, and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, succeeded in dealing more heavy blows to the mini-groups subservient to the East and West in operations under the command of the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Base. These operations were aimed at destroying the positions of counterrevolutionaries subservient to worldwide oppression situated inthe mountainous region near Mahabd and Bukan.

The courageous combatans of Islam, in this victorious operation, succeeded in completely cleaning up the villages of Hoseynabad, 'Alamabad, Baghchech, (Al'eh Tappeh), Qaderabad, (Sharaf Kandi), (Ashkalan) and (Hadi Kandi) and surrounded (Kanilash), situated on the Mahabd-Bukan axis, which was one of the important command posts of the counterrevolutionaries. By destroyinga large number of entrenchments of the counterrevolutionaries and several command posts of the counterrevolution, our forces destroyed the headquarters of the defunct and treacherous democrat and (Komoleh) minigroups. In these successful operations, the forces of Islam completely surrounded the positions of the counter revolutionaries and in a surprise attack, killed or wounded 100 of them. Also, duirng this iperation a large number of arms, heavy and light vehicles belonging to the doomed groups subservient to the East and West were destroyed, and 17 heavy and light vehicles, 17 motorcycles, several typewriters and duplicating machines, and communication equipment including a communication tower, a large quantity of ammunition, 40 firearms, some medicine and medical equipment, and some important interorganizational documents of the treacherous servants of the East and West and the allies of the Zionist Saddam were captured by the forces of Islam.

In the region cleaned up during the recent operation, on the Mahabad-Bukan axis, a prison belonging to the warring minigroups was discovered in which torture implements were found.

The Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Base once again warns all those who have been deceived by the dependent minigroups and allies of the Ba'thist Saddam and who have committed treason against the Islamic Revolution and the ummah of Islam, especially the Muslim and deprived people of the Kurdish regions of the Islamic homeland, to surrender to the fighting forces of Islam while there is still time: otherwise, they will be annihilated by the combatants of Islam.

[Signed] The Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Base, the headquarters for joint operations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Majlis Speaker Addresses POW Families on Kordestan
GF101033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The families and relatives of the warriors captured by minigroups and counterrevolutionaries in Kordestan met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani yesterday. At this meeting Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed the sensitive position of Kordestan and called the elements forming the minigroups the worst kind of people in this region. He said that after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, these elements, which were provided with arms by Iraq, through their insurgencies eventually turned the region into a base for the reunion of mercenaries, Savak torturers, Army deserters, and international spies. Every ruffian who had no hope for the future joined them and as they were sincerely serving our worldwide enemies, the United States, the Soviets, and France have provided them assistance in order to keep them on their feet as an obtrusive force.

The Islamic Majlis speaker explained that minigroups of counterrevolutionaries have no particular cause, ideology, or formation, and said that they are only a rebellious, insurgent current that has been able to endure because of the assistance provided by Iraq. Fortunately, the operations of the Islamic warriors have lessened the mischief of these dedicated mercenary elements to a certain extent. When they saw that the Sunni clergymen had identified their nature and were not cooperating with them, they started making attempts on these clergymen's lives.

Continuing his speech, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani regarded the robbery, obtrusiveness, and harm done to the people of Kordestan by the counterrevolutionaries as criminal action and pointed out the brave resistance and fighting of Islamic Kurdish peshmarga against these mercenaries. He added that many world powers have their greedy eyes on Kordestan and hope to be able to form a small and weak government and state there, like the beginning of the formation of Israel, in order to harm the countries of the region and exploit it. Now the Islamic warriors are combatting and annihilating the most dangerous plots of world arrogance.

In conclusion the Islamic Majlis speaker pointed out that the solution of the problem of Kordestan is not apart from war problems, and said: Now the headquarters of Hamzeh, Seyyed ol-Shohada, has provided all the facilities for solving the problem of the counterrevolutionaries in the inhabited Kurdish regions. When we are able to end the war in the interest of Islam and solve the problem of Kordestan, all the prisoners will return to their families. In addition, when their investment in the sensitive revolution in the most difficult region is considered, their families will have the greatest honor in the eyes of future generations.

Romanian Foreign Minister Departs 10 June
GF101020 Tehran International Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The second round of Iranian-Romanian talks was held in Tehran on 9 June. Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Velayati and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei discussed the development of bilateral relations and international issues such as the problems of developing countries.

The Romanian foreign minister left Tehran for home today.

Velayati Comments on Visit
LD101458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who has visited our country at the head of a delegation, was seen off this morning by Foreign Minister Velayati as he left Tehran for Romania. Our correspondent was granted an interview by the Romanian foreign minister prior to his departure, and by our country's foreign minister. We draw your attention to these interviews:

[Begin Andrei recording fading into superimposed Persian translation] I had meetings with His Excellency Mr Velayti,the foreign minister, and with the minister of commerce and with Mr Banki. It was an opportunity to discuss ther further extension of (?friendly) relations between our two countries. The fraternal relations are based on mutual good wishes and interests. Also, the relationship is for the benefit of both countries and nations, as well as for the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

I would also like to express my gratitude for having had the opportunity to meet and negotiate with President Khamene'i and the prime minister of the Republic of Iran. All the discussions took place in a friendly atmosphere with mutual goodwill and understanding for furthering relations. As I said upon arrival, the Romanian president, Mr Ceausescu, pays special attention to the further expansion of relations between our two countries and peoples. I am happy to see that Their Excellencies Mr Velayti, the prime minister, and President Khamene'i have shown the same sentiment and interest.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my thanks to the officials of the Foreign Ministry and His Excellency Mr Velayati for the warm hospitality extended to this delegation and for the success of the visit. I firmly believe that this visit is a step toward expanding relations between Romania and Iran. I am eagerly looking forward to receiving His Excellency Mr Velayati and other Iranian officials in Romania to learn about developments there and to extend our relationship.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Velayati, could you elaborate about this delegation's visit which has just been completed?

[Velayati] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Since the revolution relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist Republic of Romania have been expanding in various commercial, economic, technical, and agricultural fields; they have gained experience in the fields of generation and transmission of energy, dam construction, and irrigation. Romania has certain commodities that we need, and we have some commodities needed by Romania. Bearing in mind the memorandum of understanding signed by Iran and Romania some time ago, both countries are striving to expand and consolidate relations with each other, in particular, commercial and technical relations.

Stefan Andrei's visit, which took place at my formal invitation, the meetings we had in the past few days, and the meetings with the president, the prime minister, Mr 'Asgar-owladi, Mr Banki, and myself have been very positive and constructive. [end recording]

Iranian Delegation Walks Out of Mubarak UNCTAD Speech

GF101606 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June, 10, IRNA — The Iranian delegation attending the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Thursday walked out of the conference hall in protest of a speech being made by Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian ruler.

The heads of the Syrian and Libyan delegations also refused to be present during the speech.

Mubarak arrived here Thursday morning on a 24-hour stop. He departed to Romania Friday.

A similar demonstration of protest was made by the Iranian delegation Wednesday when Mubarak made a speech to the gathering of the International Labour Organization in Geneva.

Joint Staff Armed Forces Communiques Issued

No 1,342

LD101851 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,342 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The operations carried out by the combatants of Islam continued by means of mortar and artillery fire on personnel and weapons positions of the mercenary Saddamist forces. The enemy received fatal blows on each of the fronts and in every operational region. While carrying out reconnaissance and [word indistinct] operations on the western fronts of the country, our combative forces returned the enemy fire and defended their respective positions. In an exchange of fire in the Marivan region, the forces of Islam opened fire on enemy positions on the other side of the border and stopped troop movements of Iraqi military personnel. Considerable damage was also inflicted on collective entrenchments and several enemy sappers who were building fortifications.

An exchange of sporadic fire continued in the (Nowsud) region. Several collective entrenchments, along with the personnel stationed in them, were set on fire and destroyed. While consolidating, establishing, and arranging their defenisve positions and holding initiative and combat superiority on the southern fronts of the country, our forces opened fire on enemy defensive lines and pounded parts of their positions and fortifications. The intensity of fire in the southern parts of Kushk was greater than on other fronts. On one of the fronts in the Fasa region, enemy military and patrol personnel were fired upon which caused them to sustain some casualties. Yesterday, residential districts of Abadan came under enemy fire several times and four homes were damaged.

During the past 24 hours, enemy air raids on several towns along the southern and western borders of the country were confronted with fire from our antiaircraft units and the aggressive planes were forced to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

No 1,343

LD111735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Communique No 1343 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday there were sporadic exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire on most of the country's western and southern fronts between the selfless Islamic combatants and the mercenaries of the aggressive Army of Iraq. The intensity of fire in Maymak and Paveh regions was greater than on other fronts.

The Islamic combatants continued to consolidate and defend their positions and areas under their protection. Using timely defensive fire and being very alert, they prevented the aggressive Iraqi forces from executing any operations or making any movements and inflicted some damages and casualties on them.

At noon yesterday an enemy patrol group appeared on the shores of (Behrag), but our combatants' fire on the enemy patrol detail forced them to flee. At 1800 yesterday an enemy reconnaissance group comprising four personnel was discovered by the alert Islamic combatants on one of the southern fronts. They fired on the group, inflicting heavy blows on it, and forcing it to flee.

Yesterday exchanges of fire continued on the Arvand Rud fronts, and the courageous personnel of the Gendarmerie opened fire on enemy positions, killing a number of their personnel and destroying more than four trenches and observation posts of the Iraqi forces. The warriors of the Navy destroyed several observation posts of Saddamist mercenaries by dispatching patrol groups. The personnel on watch in these posts were killed.

The city of Abadan yesterday was fired upon by Iraqi mercenary forces, resulting in several houses being damaged. In the last 24 hours all enemy attempts to violate the airspace of our country's southern and western border towns were foiled by the fire of the antiaircraft defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

No 1,344

LD121750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,344 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, on the fronts of the imposed war the forces of Islam inflicted losses and casualties on the Saddamist forces.

In the southern operational theater, exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued. Our forces brought enemy positions and military installations under fire, and at the same time strengthened their positions and kept their defensive sectors under full observation. In the Fakhrech and Zobeydeh sectors, the exchange of fire was more intense, and three enemy personnel vehicles were set ablaze.

Yesterday, on one of the southern fronts, the enemy pretended to stage an offensive by using limited capabilities. The enemy intensified its artillery fire while combat patrol groups advanced. The combative forces of Islam promptly returned fire and destroyed a number of enemy tanks and cannon. The enemy was forced to flee after suffering casualties.

Yesterday, in the western operational theater, the exchange of fire continued. Our forces brought enemy positions and fortifications under fire. On the fronts in that region, every activity and operation of the aggressors was crushed, a number of enemy trenches were destroyed, and a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or injured.

Yesterday, from 0530 to 0630, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab was brought under intense enemy artillery fire, as a result of which two of our civilian compatriots were injured and a number of houses were damaged.

In Abadan, as a result of long-range enemy fire, a house was destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran